



FOR EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, Local Item General and War News, see this page—Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page—Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.
No. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston.
Are our agents for the Daily News in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

THE TAX BILL.

There is a disposition universally prevalent to conform, if possible, to every requirement of the public necessities in the matter of taxation, and people hesitate, as do the public journals, to speak what they think on the point whether any form of the pending bills will be found practicable. This hesitation is likely, we fear, to mislead Congress to some extent. Everybody, in and out of Congress, desires an effective, revenue-yielding bill—one that will bear equally on all the taxable interests of the country. The differences of opinion that exist do not arise in struggles to avoid taxation, as is sometimes asserted. The people are willing enough everywhere, but they are of course solicitous that taxes shall be so laid that they can be paid, and that the general disorganization of business may be avoided which heavy duties on manufactures must necessarily cause.

However patriotic a man in business may be, he cannot go on if money is lost directly in his business. If his raw materials cost more than before, his customers diminish, because his goods must be sold higher than before, especially if on every sale he must advance three per cent in cash. Every establishment silenced not only loses the revenue from its own production, but revenue is lost and business stopped in a dozen other places. Nothing is so suicidal as any policy that tends to business depression. The manufacturers and internal production of the loyal States are the great basis of the nation's strength, and really the power that enables us to crush the rebellion. Why lay taxes that must necessarily silence half the workshops, at least, for the first year they are laid? Why out our own heads off in excess of eagerness to pay for the war levied at the fire industry of the north?

It is hardly in the hope that any general change can now be effected in the tax policy of this Congress that we make these remarks, but rather to express a conviction that very few months will elapse before the whole policy will everywhere excite dissatisfaction, stop business, disturb the course of finance and fail to yield revenue. It is very natural that Congress should say to the people who have clamored for taxation that they must undertake a thorough course of it to begin with, but as the law is for the public good only it should not be framed to punish or rebuke the people for whatever faults they may be guilty of. No one can tell what the precise effect of the proposed taxation will be on his business—whether he must raise his prices two, three, five or ten per cent. He cannot tell how much his customers will bear, whether they will stop at three per cent, or follow on to five or ten per cent. Of increased price. One thing is certain, namely, that the whole basis of every manufacturer's business must be re-adjusted, and his work must feel its way for months with great caution.

If any one thing more than another should now be carefully preserved against injury, it should be the productive industry of the loyal States. The government cannot afford to upset it on political grounds alone. The rebellion is to be crushed by the strength of the northern workshops, by the contrast of power in States made populous and wealthy by free productive industry with States rendered weak and inane by an exhausting system of slave labor. It is strange that, under such circumstances, Congress should heap the chief burden on this vast source of national life. There are luxuries to be taxed, unproductive exchanges of property, and a variety of other sources of revenue. A small tax on manufactures is not objected to, for such a tax can be divided between producer and consumer; but a heavy tax cannot be so divided, and will, in many cases, shut

down production as abruptly as if a positive interdiction was laid, or so much levied by way of vindictive damages.

If we are to have a tax law that will, for even a single year, be capable of actual operation, it must be made more moderate than the opening bill. Extremes are always unfortunate, and a people never before taxed should not be expected to do so much more than the most heavily taxed nation of Europe ever did in the way of paying money into the public treasury. They cannot pay money unless their business and industry bring them money.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

BEER SOUVENIRS.—We have been favored this morning with a veritable piece of the "Merrimac," and a copy of the Norfolk Daily News, issued the day after the city was taken possession of by our troops. These specimens were sent home by Acting Master Benjamin S. Melville, of the U. S. Steamer Merrimac; and we are indebted to Mrs. Melville for an opportunity to view and notice them. The piece of the Merrimac was taken from the hull, by Capt. Melville, and is charred at one end. On one side is inscribed

NORFOLK IS OURS.
A PIECE OF THE MERRIMAC.
May 12th 1862.

U. S. Merrimac, D. S. M.
On the reverse side is pasted a Secesh Ten Cent Scrip.
The Day Book has been a violent Secesh Sheet, but has sobered down under the healthful influence of Gen. Vile, the U. S. Military Governor, into quite a conservative paper.

The following notice extracted from it will give our readers some idea of what a lamb-like state they are in there now:

NOTICE.
Major Smith, C. S. Commissary, having left with me, by direction of Gen. Huger, a lot of bacon and flour for the poor and needy of the city, I have placed the same in the possession of the Overseer of the Poor, to be distributed as they may think proper.

W. W. LAMM, Mayor.
Approved: REGENT L. VILLE, Brig. Gen. and Mil. Gov.

The following item will show how well they can get along South without Yankee inventions:

"JOB PRINTING"
Of all kinds neatly and expeditiously executed at the Day Book Office by Ericsson's Color Engine and Hoe's most approved Job Presses.

The following items will afford some idea of the troubles of a Secesh Editor about this time:

"Owing to the shutting off of the telegraph communication with this city, we shall for the present issue the Day Book in the afternoon.
We shall endeavor to issue a whole sheet to-morrow."

"We shall have to depend on South for news, and we may get possession of Southern news occasionally."

Alas, for poor Secesh; and when it is all played out, we are of the opinion that they will be dependent on the North for something more substantial than Southern Newspapers.

Sentences for Sunday.
No II.

THE LORD'S DAY is best honored by a cheerful heart and good works. It is not a day for fasting, nor sorrow. Ignatius said whoever fasts on the Lord's day is a murderer of Christ. Nor is it a day for mere ease and church-going. Visits of mercy, acts of charity, performed in imitation of that One who is Lord of the Sabbath, most become that day.

Love is represented as the fulfilling of the law—a creature's perfection. All other graces, all divine dispensations contribute to this, and are lost in it as in a heaven. It expels the dross of our nature; it overcomes sorrow; it is the full joy of our Lord.

REV. CHARLES T. BROOKS, in his book "Simplicity of Christ's Teachings," discourses in the most forcible and eloquent manner concerning love to man and love to God. We do not often meet a more beautiful or suggestive passage than this, which opens in a sermon upon that theme: "In propounding that question, 'He that loveth his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?' the apostle points to a law, and a lesson which divine Providence, in the appointed order of his natural life, has always been striving to persuade man to learn. These earthly relations of our life, the domestic, the neighborly, the social, the human, are the frame on which the Author of our being meant that the delicate tendrils of the soul's affections should climb and creep upward into the broad sunlight of piety."

HAPPINESS, says Lightfoot, does not really belong to this life, but to the life of heaven. So that we may apply to ourselves the saying of the famous Artist confined in the Island of Crete, and truly say, "The earth and the sea are shut up against us, and neither of them can favor our escape; the way to heaven is alone open, and this way we will strive to go."

ALL HUM.—A circular letter purporting to be a confidential circular from "Jeff. Davis," regarding the falling prospects of the C. S. A. and his advice to the Rebels for future action, &c., was thought to be "all corn" by quite a number of our contemporaries which published it yesterday, but it turns out to have been gotten up by a Chicago Reporter as a sell. Well it sold.

The monthly Concert of prayer in behalf of all who are connected with the Sea, will be held to-morrow evening, in the Central Baptist Church, on Clarke St. commencing at 1 1/4 to 6 o'clock, to which all are invited.

A SAD CASE.—An officer from the Rhode Island troops died in this city on Sunday last, whose name was not known. No paper, label, or memorandum remained to tell the secret. He had passed out of the knowledge of all. But effective measures are taken to ascertain, if possible, who he was, and convey the sad information to his friends and family.

We clip the above item from the New York Christian Inquirer of to-day, and think it rather a remarkable circumstance—and as we have not seen any notice of the circumstance elsewhere—we are at a loss to understand it. We should think there would be but little difficulty in identifying an officer of the R. I. troops, almost anywhere, and especially in the city of New York. Are any of our officers missing?

Educating the Negroes.

We quote the following extracts from a letter written to a friend in this city by a gentleman formerly connected with one of our educational institutions, who is now engaged in teaching the negroes on St. Helena Island near Port Royal. His judgment can be relied upon and the experience of the last three months down to the present time entitles his opinion to great weight. Read it and contrast its tone with that of the paid correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

"I find that the color is nothing to me now and that I can see not only intelligence but almost beauty in some of their faces or looks. On the whole I am very favorably impressed with the character and intelligence of these plantation negroes. Everything about them suggests the need of training, education, leading forth of faculties—but it is their apparent capacity as well as their ignorance which makes the suggestion."

There is a great lack of honesty—a great abundance of sharp words among themselves, and with some a weak regard for the marriage tie.

They certainly do not seem over-fond of work, but don't strike me as constitutionally lazy—at least not so much as most persons have told us. For themselves they seem to work well—their own corn-patches are always well attended to. On Sunday almost all who are strong enough walk six miles to church and back. In regard to neatness, there is a great difference among them. I have seen two or three old women whose whole pride seemed to consist in keeping themselves unpolluted. The house-keepers are generally neat, and I think they are very clean. They are very industrious and disposed to succeed in their own way. The garments are made of patching, some however would do credit to any better, and the little "girls" frequently premeditated their street in shirt-tails. These little "girls" are very funny; they eat four fifths of the time and consequently look like little dumplings.

I do believe that if these plantations could be put under kind and judicious management for five years, if the new system of free, paid labor were properly introduced—a firm show of law established to take the place of the driver's whip and the superintendents punctually and regularly supplied with money to pay and goods to sell to their people—I believe from what I have seen of them during the time of confusion and want—that the North would be astonished at the result. I think the negroes here would develop into an active, intelligent race quick to learn and willing to work, easy to govern and all the time improving.

THE RAPID MOVEMENT of Gen. Fremont with his troops to join Gen. Banks, seems to indicate that the rebels are in superior force in that quarter, perhaps sufficiently to endanger his safety. It is dimly intimated that Gen. Milroy was in danger of being cut off, but succeeded at length in forming a junction with Banks. We presume that now all the armies in Western Virginia are united, they are in no danger, and we hope will soon drive the rebels before them. The object of the latter would seem to protect the railroad through Virginia and Tennessee, and keep open that line of retreat. It is to be hoped that they will be frustrated in this effort, and prevented from effecting a junction with their armies in the southwest.—N. B. Standard.

Thaddeus Stevens is famous for pointing his arguments with illustrative stories. Here is a specimen:
I think the doctrine which he has given us on this subject is like that of a story which I have no doubt we all have heard; a captain who was a little timid, unlike my friend, raised a company to go out and fight the British—it may be that they were from Rhode Island—and when his company was brought in front of the enemy, he cried out when they were about to shoot, 'For God's sake, don't fire, for don't you see it will only make them a great deal madder!'—The rebels are mad now, according to the gentleman, and we ought not to exercise the power conferred upon us in this instance, because it will make them a great deal madder!

What General Burnside Says of his Rhode Island Troops.—We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter received by Adjutant General Mearns from Capt. Lewis Richmond, Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Burnside's Division:

"Gen. Burnside desires me to say he should receive with peculiar pleasure any additions to his Rhode Island troops; soldiers that have behaved with such marked valor and patience in action, and such self-respect and subordination in quarters, will always be welcome to this Department."—Prov. Press.

The freedom of New York city has been tendered to Capt. Theodor Bailey, who was the first man to land in New Orleans after its capture by the Union forces, by Mayor Opdyke and a Committee of the City Council, who called upon the Captain last week. Capt. B. is on the way to New York for the purpose of having a surgical operation performed.

WAR NEWS.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S COMMAND.

A SMART SKIRMISH.
HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, Huntsville, Ala., Camp Taylor, May 15, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
At 6 P. M. on the 13th inst., Gen. Negley's expedition from Pulaski, supported by Col. Little's expedition from Athens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee and destroying a portion of their ferry-boats.

Having heard of the approach of Col. Little's expedition, the enemy succeeded in removing their artillery, baggage and stores before the arrival of Gen. Negley. I was at the passage of Col. Little's expedition, but without crossing the river. The enemy as usual fled at our approach. I ordered yesterday an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge across the river and the ferry below the mouth of the same stream. This duty has been promptly executed, and the ferry and bridges are ours.

No more troops will enter from that region we have now upon this side of the river 1200 or 1500 cavalry of the enemy, in bands of 500 or 400, whom we will endeavor to hunt down and destroy or capture. The gunboat which I have extemporized will be ready for service to-day, and I will be ready to pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern side of the region under my command.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHELL, Major General.

THE BATTLE AT WILLIAMS-BURG.

GEN. MCLELLAN COMPLIMENTS HOOKER'S AND KERNEY'S DIVISIONS.

CAMP 19 MILES FROM WILLIAMS-BURG, May 11.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
Without waiting further for official reports, which have not yet reached me, I wish to bear testimony to the splendid conduct of Generals Hooker and Kearney's divisions, under the command of Gen. Heintzelman, at the battle of Williamsburg.

Their bearing was worthy of veterans. General Hooker's division for hours withstood the attack of greatly superior numbers, with very heavy loss. Gen. Kearney's arrived in time to restore the fortunes of the day, and came most gallantly into action.

I shall probably have occasion to call attention to other commands, and do not wish to do injustice to them by mentioning them now. If I had the full information I now have in regard to the troops above named when I telegraphed they would have been specially mentioned and commended. I spoke only of what I knew at the time, and shall rejoice to do full justice to all engaged.

(Signed) GEO. B. MCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

COL. CORCORAN TO BE RELEASED.

Washington, May 16.—The Secretary of War upon the application of Representative W. F. Baldwin of Virginia, to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran.

Capt. Barrill and Lieut. Dempsey, recently released as prisoners of war from Richmond, and who have been a week in Washington, had represented to the President and Secretary of War the necessity and justice of this arrangement on account of Col. Corcoran's health. Aided by Representative Ely, they have succeeded.

FILE—RAILROAD COLLISION—UNION SENTIMENT INCREASED AT RICHMOND—JEFF. DAVIS GONE SOUTH.
New York, May 16.—Store No. 321 Pearl street occupied by Bruce & Co., Howes & Walker and others was burnt this morning. Loss \$18,000. Insured.

There was a collision on the Flushing Railroad this morning. The engineer was killed, and the locomotive and freight cars smashed.

The Union prisoners from Richmond report large numbers of families going South. It is said that Jeff. Davis has gone to Tuscaloosa. The Union sentiment is strong and increasing.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

—Running the Blockade.—The Cork Examiner of the 28th ult., tells of the British steamer Nero being in the harbor of Queenstown loaded with arms and ammunition for New Orleans, to which port she was about to depart. Com. Farragut may therefore look out for a rich prize about these times.

—A letter found in one of the deserted rebel intrenchments, dated "Camp Lee, Newbern, Graven Co., N. C., March 10th," says the writer believes that by the 1st of July two-thirds of the Southern people will be back in the Union and peace be made.

—The municipal election in Providence resulted in the re-election of Mayor Knight, the Republican candidate, by a vote of 1792 against 20 scattering.

—Yankee enterprise follows quick upon every movement of our army. Both Hurd's and the Adams Express advertise to despatch their first express to New Orleans, next Monday. All packages, not contraband, will be forwarded at the regular rates.

—A negro, a very desperate character, was hung at West Point, on Friday, for the coldblooded murder of two Massachusetts soldiers. He caught them asleep alone, and murdered them for their money. He was caught the next day, and was made to jump off the limb of a tree with a rope around his neck.

—The King of Greece refuses concessions to his subjects, and the revolution, consequently, progresses. The King and Queen do not leave their palace, they are guarded by two hundred faithful gendarmes and half a company of infantry, which is changed every morning. The Ministers sleep in the Royal Palace.

—One of the leading merchants in New York failed the other day for want of \$500. He held property at the time that in ordinary times would have brought \$80,000. But he became deeply involved. He wanted every dollar that he could, and he wanted five hundred more to save him. He could not get it, so he went under.

An Incident.—The following incident of the battle of Shiloh is related by an eye witness:

"Two Kentucky regiments met face to face and fought each other with terrible resolution, and it happened that one of the federal soldiers wounded and captured his brother, and after handing him back, began firing at a man near a tree, when the captured brother called to him and said, 'Don't shoot there any more—that's father.'"

Bird.

In this city, Friday afternoon, 16th inst., Mr. Peleg Coggeshall, aged 70 years, 5 sons and 6 daughters.
Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from the house of his brother, Timothy Coggeshall, Mount Vernon Court, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at the close of divine service.

In Charleston, S. C., at the residence of Mr. Stocking, April 25th, of another Mr. Isaac Sedwick, son of the late Mr. Isaac Sedwick, of Middletown, in the 31st year of his age.
The death of Mr. Sedwick recorded in the above, will be felt with profound regret, by a large circle of friends, as well as by his own immediate relatives. Mr. Sedwick had lived at the South and owned property there. He has resided among us, for the past few years, having married his cousin, the daughter of George L. Bailey, Esq., of Middletown. He was of a very frank and amiable nature, and as the circle of his acquaintance enlarged, so did his kindness of heart become the better known to the more appreciated, and to render his loss the more lamented. He has suffered from anxiety of mind on account of the present troubles between the North and the section of the country in which his interests had been located, and the constant attrition of cars has at last done his work, and another victim has been added to the martyrs of Southern rebellion. Peace to his ashes.

(Signed) O. M. MITCHELL, Major General.

Special Notices.

COAL & WOOD.

The subscriber offers at wholesale or retail the following varieties of Coal and Wood:

Foreign	English Cannel,
	Scotch Cannel,
Bituminous	Cumberland,
Semi-Bituminous	Franklin or Lykens Val. Trevorton,
	Peach Mountain,
	Diamond Lohrerry,
	Lorberry,
Red Ash	Lehigh Mountain,
	Locust Mountain,
	Lackawanna,
	Scranton,
	Chickamauga,
	Henry Clay,
White Ash	

CHARCOAL AND COKE.

WOOD—Walnut, Maple, Oak and Pine. Constantly on hand and fitted to order.

PREPARED KINDLINGS BY THE BOX OR CORD.

JOSEPH BRADFORD, Opposite the Custom House.

MAPLE, OAK, AND SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.

ALSO—

Prepared Kindling Wood.

JOSEPH BRADFORD, Opposite the Custom House.

COAL.

AT SWINBURN'S.

SOMETHING NEW!

FLOUR, CORN, OATS, FEED AND PINE MEAL, SHORTS AND MIDDINGS.

AT SWINBURN'S.

PLINY FISKE'S FAMILY COAL.

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it—at SWINBURN'S.

What opposite foot of Mary St.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest markets afford always on hand, and at satisfactory prices. Also all kinds of Wood, Prepared Kindling and Coke.

CHAS. WILLIAMS!

New Advertisements.

GRAVEL FROM BATEMAN'S SHORE.
ALL PERSONS in want of Gravel can be furnished by applying to Seth Bateman or Thomas Weaver, or leave their orders at Jacob Weaver's Hat Store, or at the Ice Depot, which will be promptly attended to.

A BIBLICAL COMMENTARY ON the New Testament, by Dr. Hermann Olshausen, Professor of Theology in the University of Hestungen. Translated from the German, from the fourth German Edition, by A. C. Kendrick, D. D., The Pearl of Orla Island, by H. B. Stowe. Agents of Toronto, by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Notice to Quit, by W. S. Wilco. Castle Water, or the Plain Gold Ring. The Charmers, a domestic novel. For sale by CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

NEW GOODS.

DRUM and Kilo Goods very cheap. Ladies Purse, something new. Domestic Checkers and Chesses on command. The Great America, in 2 volumes, by Frank Forester. Guide de Visite Frames. Paints for Children. Envelopes—a large assortment, selling cheap by the thousand. English Juveniles Illustrated.

WARD, Agent, 180 Thames St.

City Clerk's Office, New York, May 15, 1862.

WILLIAM K. COVILL has lodged his petition in this office requesting permission to remove a boat-building shop from its present location on the Long Wharf, to a building to be moved East over the Long Wharf, and to be placed on the lot purchased by him on Gravelly Point—said building is twenty-four feet by fifty feet, and is to be used for a boat-building shop.

B. B. HOWLAND.

FIREMAN'S CONVENTION.

THE DELEGATES to this Convention will meet at the City Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing one Chief Engineer and five assistants for the Fire Department.

(m183).

ADIES' Misses and Children's, Bel-moral Boots, with and without laces, just rec'd.

J. M. SWAN.

ENTS' Fine French Calf Boots, custom made, with calf backs, just received at J. M. SWAN.

ENTS' Boys' and Youth's fine Bel-moral and Congress Boots, at 100 Thames St.

ONE MORE CASE Ladies & Gents Congress Gaiters, at \$1 per pair just received at J. M. SWAN'S.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to sell out of the first quality of soap, lamps, until further notice:

Deep Red Ash, \$3.50
Best White Ash, 600

JUST LANDED—A cargo of the best quality Lackawanna White Ash Coal—three sizes—and for sale by

PECKHAM & PITMAN, Commercial Wharf.

BALLAD MUSIC.—Much the largest and choicest collection of Ballads ever offered in Newport, can now be seen at the City Music Store, 63 Thames St.

T. W. WOOD.

HIGHLY FINISHED Pocket Cutlery this day opened at 117 Thames St.

BLISS.

PLATED KNIVES, Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, &c., &c., this day opened and for sale at prices to suit the times, at

BLISS 117 Thames St.

A LARGE INVOICE of common and Ivory Cutlery this day opened at 117 Thames Street, where may be found a full assortment of House Furnishing Articles, at prices that cannot fail to suit. Call and see. No charge for showing goods.

W. H. BLISS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

A. T. GRIFFITHS newly fitted rooms, corner of Parade, Young's Block. Please call and see specimens of PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, CALLED VISITORS, &c. I have purchased the right of using J. H. Nassau's new process of coloring Cards, Photographs, or any style of pictures desired, and having obtained all the improvements in the art, can furnish the public with superior likenesses at low prices. Orders made to any size from small pictures, and will warrant.

W. H. BLISS.

CARRIAGE DUSTERS.

Also—also Feather Dusters of all sizes at the House Furnishing Establishment, 117 Thames Street.

W. H. BLISS.

PRESSED Milk Pans, a superior article, to which the attention of the public is called. For sale by

W. H. BLISS.

BLACK and White Check Shawls of various sizes, check and prices, received this day by

R. W. LAWTON, Jr.

DRESS GOODS.—A good variety of the prevailing styles of dress goods such as black and white checks—figured and striped—Mourning—lawn, &c., &c. For sale at the lowest prices, at

R. W. LAWTON, Jr., 125 Thames St.

STAIR CARPETS.

VENETIAN STAIR CARPETS all widths—Tapestry Brussels Stairs, 5-8 and 3-4; Brussels Stairs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4; Elegant Velvet Stair Carpet, Stair Bars, all widths. For sale at

W. H. BLISS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

JOHN O. PECKHAM and THEOPHILUS T. RAY hereby give notice that they have dissolved their partnership under the name of PECKHAM & PITMAN.

The subscriber having withdrawn from the above business, would respectfully recommend his customers to apply to

mon, by G. A. Sala; Littleleaf, by
Author of "Margaret Maitland"; Records
an Obscure Man; Religio-Moralis, by Un-
to a Friend, Christian Morals, by Horse Sub-
stantial, by Sir Thomas More; Horse Sub-
stantial, by Spenser, by J. B. Brown, N. D.;
Petticoat's Library, for February; Pet-
ticoat's Ladies National, for February; The
Mason Almanac, containing the List of New
Volunteers; Ladies Almanac, for
1862; Mitchell's Life of Luther, for Feb.
CHAS. E. HAMMETT, Jr.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York:
A splendid assortment of Fall and Win-
ter Ribbons, also a good assortment
of French Plaids, of all colors, and a general
assortment of Millinery goods, all at low
prices. Will be sold at suit the times at 120 Thoms-
ton Street, Sign Big Bonnet.

IRA PRITCH